

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE REVENUE

**Commissioner's Directive #18**  
**July 2012**  
**(Replaces Directive #18 Dated May 2008)**

**DISCLAIMER:** Commissioner's directives are intended to provide nontechnical assistance to the general public. Every attempt is made to provide information that is consistent with the appropriate statutes, rules, and court decisions. Any information that is not consistent with the law, regulations, or court decisions is not binding on either the Department or the taxpayer. Therefore the information provided herein should serve only as a foundation for further investigation and study of the current law and procedures related to the subject matter covered herein.

**SUBJECT:** Utility Receipts Tax

**DIGEST OF CHANGES** Receipts received by taxpayer from electric supplier as payment of severance damages are exempt from the utility receipts tax

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** January 1, 2013

**REFERENCE:** [IC 6-2.3](#)

## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this directive is to present an overview of the utility receipts tax that was effective Jan. 1, 2003. This overview is intended to highlight the major areas of the law and promote a general understanding of the basic principles.

## DEFINITIONS

**Gross receipts.** Gross receipts refers to anything of value, including cash or other tangible or intangible property, that a taxpayer receives in consideration for the **retail** sale of utility services for consumption before deducting any costs incurred in providing the utility services.

**Receives.** Receives, as applied to a taxpayer, means the actual coming into possession of or the crediting to the taxpayer of gross receipts or the payment of a taxpayer's expenses, debts, or other obligations by a third party for the taxpayer's direct benefit.

**Taxable gross receipts.** Taxable gross receipts means the remainder of all gross receipts that are not exempt from tax less all deductions that are allowed under the statute.

**Taxable year.** Taxable year means the year that a taxpayer uses for purposes of filing the taxpayer's federal income tax return. If a taxpayer does not file a federal income tax return, then the term means a calendar year.

**Taxpayer.** Taxpayer includes the following:

1. Assignee;
2. Receiver;
3. Commissioner;
4. Fiduciary;
5. Trustee;
6. Institution;
7. Consignee;
8. Firm;
9. Partnership;
10. Limited liability partnership;
11. Joint venture;
12. Pool;
13. Syndicate;
14. Bureau;
15. Association;
16. Cooperative association;

17. Corporation;
18. Political subdivision or the State of Indiana, to the extent engaged in private or proprietary activities or business;
19. Trust;
20. Limited liability company; or
21. Other group or combination acting as a unit

regardless of whether the entity is exempt from adjusted gross income tax under [IC 6-3](#) or is exempt from federal income tax under the Internal Revenue Code.

**Telecommunication Services.** Telecommunication services means the transmission of messages or information by using wire, cable, fiber optics, laser, microwave, radio, satellite, or similar facilities.

The term does not include value-added services in which computer processing applications are used to act on the form of the information for purposes other than transmission.

The term does not include value-added services providing text, video, graphic, or audio program content for a purpose other than transmission. The term does not include the transmission of video programming or other programming provided by a television broadcast station or a radio station, including cable TV, direct broadcast satellite, and digital television.

**Utility service.** Utility service means the furnishing of any of the following:

1. Electrical energy;
2. Natural gas used for heat, light, cooling, or power;
3. Water;
4. Steam;
5. Sewage; or
6. Telecommunication services.

## IMPOSITION

The utility receipts tax is imposed upon the receipt of the entire taxable gross receipts of a taxpayer who is a resident or domiciliary of Indiana, and the taxable gross receipts derived from activities or businesses or any other sources within Indiana by a taxpayer who is not a resident or domiciliary of Indiana.

The tax is imposed at a rate of 1.4%.

Every S corporation exempt from federal income taxation under Section 1361 of the Internal Revenue Code, partnership, limited liability company, and limited liability partnership is liable for the utility receipts tax. No utility receipts tax is imposed on a partner's, member's, or shareholder's distributive share of the entity's gross income.

## TAXABLE RECEIPTS

The following receipts are subject to the utility receipts tax:

1. The retail sale of utility services for consumption;
2. Judgments or settlements as compensation for lost retail sales;
3. Sales to a reseller if the utility is used in hotels, mobile home parks, or marinas;
4. Sales of water or gas to another for rebottling;
5. Installation, maintenance, repair, equipment, or leasing services provided to a commercial or domestic consumer that are directly related to the delivery of utility services and charges for removal of the equipment from such consumer upon termination of service.; and
6. All other receipts not segregated between retail and nonretail transactions.

**NOTE:** Generally, retail receipts from all utility services consumed within Indiana are subject to the utility receipts tax or the utility services use tax regardless of the point of generation or transmission across state lines. Receipts from the provision of mobile telecommunication services are subject to utility receipts tax to the extent that the receipts are sourced to Indiana pursuant to [IC 6-8.1-15](#).

## DEDUCTIONS

The following deductions are permitted against the taxable receipts for purposes of the utility receipts tax:

1. Each taxable year a taxpayer is entitled to deduct from the taxpayer's gross receipts an amount equal to

- \$1,000. This amount is prorated if the taxpayer's tax period is less than one year. NOTE: An affiliated group that files a consolidated return is entitled to only one deduction.
2. If a taxpayer reports the taxpayer's gross receipts on an accrual basis, the taxpayer is entitled to deduct bad debts from the taxpayer's gross receipts in the same manner provided in [IC 6-2.5-6-9](#).
  3. If, for federal income tax purposes, a taxpayer is allowed a depreciation deduction for a particular taxable year with respect to a resource recovery system and the resource recovery system processes solid waste or hazardous waste, the taxpayer is entitled to a deduction equal to the depreciation deduction for an Indiana resource recovery system that the taxpayer is allowed under Sections 167 and 179 of the Internal Revenue Code, unless the taxpayer is convicted of any criminal violation under [IC 13](#).
  4. The taxpayer is entitled to deduct from gross receipts the amount paid by the taxpayer for the return of an empty container of the type customarily returned by the buyer of the contents for reuse as a container if the taxpayer included such deposits in its gross receipts.
  5. The taxpayer is entitled to a deduction for gross receipts exempt from taxation under [IC 6-8.1-15](#) and the Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Act.

## **NONTAXABLE RECEIPTS**

The following receipts are excluded from the computation of the utility receipts tax:

1. Sales to the U.S. government to the extent prohibited by the U.S. Constitution;
2. Collections by a taxpayer of a tax, fee, or surcharge imposed by a state, a political subdivision, or the United States if the tax is imposed solely on the sales at retail of utility services and the taxpayer collects the tax separately as an addition to the price of the utility service sold;
3. Wholesale sales to another generator or reseller of utilities;
4. Sales of natural gas to a purchaser that consumes the natural gas in the direct production of electricity to be sold by the purchaser;
5. Holding company receipts from member electric cooperatives;
6. Joint agency receipts from member municipal electric utilities;
7. Refundable deposits paid by a customer to the taxpayer;
8. An occasional sale of utility services by a taxpayer that is not regularly engaged in the trade or business of selling utility services;
9. Gross receipts derived from the sale of utility services between members of a controlled group of corporations or an affiliated group, if the seller is the producer of the utility service and the purchaser is the end user, and the seller and purchaser exist at the same location; and
10. Gross receipts received by a taxpayer from an electricity supplier as payment of severance damages or other compensation resulting from a change in assigned service area boundaries.

## **EXEMPT ENTITIES**

Gross receipts received by the following entities are exempt from the utility receipts tax:

1. Conservancy districts established under [IC 14-33-20](#) or [IC 13-3-4](#).
2. Regional water, sewage, or solid waste districts established under [IC 13-26](#) or [IC 13-3-2](#).
3. A nonprofit corporation formed solely for the purpose of supplying water to the public. This does not include a municipal water company operated by a municipality or political subdivision.
4. A county solid waste management district or a joint solid waste management district established under [IC 13-21](#) or [IC 13-9.5-2](#).
5. A nonprofit corporation formed for the purpose of providing a combination of water and sewer and sewage service to the public.
6. A county onsite waste management district established under [IC 36-11](#).

## **ESTIMATED PAYMENTS AND RETURNS**

Every taxpayer whose annual utility receipts tax liability exceeds \$2,500 is required to file and pay the utility receipts tax on a quarterly basis. The taxpayer shall pay to the Department 25% of the annual estimated tax or the exact amount of utility receipts tax that is due for that quarter.

A taxpayer who uses a taxable year that ends on December 31 shall file the taxpayer's estimated utility receipts tax return and pay the tax due on or before April 20, June 20, September 20, and December 20 of the taxable year. If a taxpayer's taxable year does not end on December 31, the due dates for filing the return and paying the tax are the 20<sup>th</sup> day of the fourth, sixth, ninth, and twelfth months of the taxpayer's taxable year.

If a taxpayer's estimated quarterly utility receipts tax liability exceeds \$5,000, the taxpayer shall pay the estimated

utility receipts tax due by electronic funds transfer (EFT) or by delivering in person or by overnight courier a payment by cashier's check, certified check or money order to the Department. The transfer or payment shall be made on or before the date that the tax is due. If the taxpayer's utility receipts tax payment is made by EFT, the taxpayer is not required to file an estimated utility receipts tax return. To register for EFT, form EFT-1 must be completed and remitted to the Department by fax (317-232-1851) or mailed to:

Indiana Department of Revenue  
P. O. Box 6077  
Indianapolis, IN 46206-6077

Form EFT-1 can be obtained online at <http://www.in.gov/dor/3516.htm>. Questions concerning the registration process can be directed to 317-232-5500.

## **ANNUAL RETURNS AND PAYMENTS**

Every taxpayer who receives more than \$1,000 in receipts from the retail sale of utility services is required to file an annual utility receipts tax return, Form URT. Any taxpayer who does not file an annual utility receipts tax return for a taxable year may be required to execute and file with the Department a sworn statement that the taxpayer did not receive more than \$1,000 of taxable gross receipts during the taxable year.

When the taxpayer files an annual utility receipts tax return, the taxpayer shall pay to the Department the total utility receipts tax liability incurred by the taxpayer for that taxable year, minus the total estimated payments that were made for that taxable year.

A taxpayer who used a taxable year ending on December 31 shall file the taxpayer's annual return on or before April 15 of the immediately succeeding year. Other taxpayers shall file the annual return on or before the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the taxpayer's tax year.

## **CONSOLIDATED RETURN OF AN AFFILIATED GROUP**

Corporations are considered to be affiliated if at least 80% of the voting stock of one corporation is owned by the other corporation. Every corporation affiliated with another corporation is affiliated with every corporation that is affiliated with such other corporation. All corporations so affiliated constitute an affiliated group.

Corporate members of an affiliated group that are incorporated in Indiana or are authorized to do business in Indiana may file a consolidated utility receipts tax return.

An affiliated group must elect at the time the group files its first annual return whether or not the group will file a consolidated utility receipts tax return or whether each corporate member of the group will file a separate utility receipts tax return. Once an election is made, the group must file the utility receipts tax returns in the same manner as the group's first annual return is filed, unless the Department allows the group to change the manner in which it files its utility receipts tax return.

If a consolidated return is filed, the return can be filed by any member of the group incorporated or authorized to do business in Indiana. The filing member shall remain the filing member on all subsequent consolidated returns filed by the affiliated group, unless the Department allows another member to file the group's consolidated return.

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Commissioner

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